

# SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

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## THE SENATE ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT VOTE.

The Indiana senate has at last acquitted itself like men—at least twenty-seven of its members have—on the subject of capital punishment. Sen. Chester A. McCormick's bill making life imprisonment the method of reformation of the most serious criminals in the state has passed the upper house of the assembly and only awaits the action of the lower house as to whether or not it shall become a law. On several previous occasions, measures of this kind have originated in the house and been killed in the senate. It remains to be seen whether the fate of the movement on this occasion is to be reversed.

The vote in the senate reflects peculiarly upon the men who supported the law, and those who opposed it. Especially among those who spoke in opposition to the abolition of capital punishment, it is notable that all of them were lawyers, and an apparent excuse for their disposition in the matter is not hard to find. South Bend has heard it in its chambers of justice more than once, and quite recently—the appeals of eloquent counsel for the defense, literally charging the jury with murder should they send "the accused to the electric chair."

And the result has been, possibly otherwise also justified, but certainly, "not guilty." Criminal lawyers everywhere want provision for capital punishment on the statute books, because they know public sentiment is against it, and that accordingly it makes it more difficult to get a jury to convict. The lineup in the senate oratorical contest was significant of this and we understand that a very similar one is promised from the other side of the state house. The question is, is Indiana's criminal code to be preserved in the interests of the lawyers, or be advanced in the interests of civilization?

They cite hideous crimes committed in Indiana and tell us mob law would result without the death penalty provided for. Well, these crimes were committed with the death penalty provided for, and understand, if you will but reflect, that practically all the lynchings that have taken place in this country, have been in states where they have the death penalty, and frequently because of public distrust of the courts and juries that have set so many murderers—or believed murderers—free, rather than put them to death, while the life penalty would have brought conviction.

Supporters of the death penalty were long on their condemnation of what they called "anti-capital punishment sentiment," as we read their arguments in the press. But sentiment is what has kept this world from going to the dogs, and among other things, while in its crude form, substituted electricity for the hangman, the guillotine for the stake, et cetera. How many lynchings have you ever read about, in Michigan, Wisconsin, or Rhode Island, pioneers in life imprisonment for their homicides? Talk about sentiment. They convict the criminals in those states and pardons for murderers are exceedingly rare. It is an exercise of sober judgment, that makes life imprisonment a success, and sentiment tainted with sobriety, as compared with sentiment tainted with revenge, is we believe, always the preferable.

If the Indiana legislature were to pass a law abolishing capital punishment, make the necessary appropriations for state expenses, and go home, doing nothing else, it would still be well worth while. It is not more laws that we need, but laws in accord with a sane public sentiment, that can be enforced. When lawyers in a legislature get up and talk vehemently about the enforcement of stringent laws as a means of frightening mankind into respectability, they know right well that unless public sentiment—disinterested public sentiment—they are merely piling up fees for their profession and more contempt for the courts through miscarriages of justice.

It is to be hoped that the lower house of the legislature will measure up to the upper house, and put Indiana on the map as a people of sober sentiment, rather than as an aggregation of revengeful ghoulies.

## THE HIGH COST OF DISTRIBUTION.

The past summer was a year of agricultural fertility. Food products ought to be cheap this winter. In a great many rural districts fruits and vegetables rotted under the trees and in the garden. Yet while apples, for instance, were wasting in the country, you might have to pay \$3 to \$5 a barrel to buy them in the cities. Similarly with other products.

The biggest cause of high cost of living is the expense of getting the food from the farms to the consumer. It is the purpose of a series of six editorial articles, prepared after special

study and interviews with competent experts to describe briefly the present bungling methods of getting food to the consumer, and to touch on certain suggestions that have been made for lowering the high cost of this distribution.

An investigation was recently made in a city of 100,000 people, of the cost of delivering milk. It was found that something like 100 milk carts were traveling through the place daily, and covering in the aggregate a distance of 2,400 miles. Yet there are but about 250 miles of streets in that city. Hence 100 milk carts on an average went through each street. The time of nine of those milk teams was largely wasted. The consumer paid the needless cost. Similarly the teams and motor cars that collected the milk from the outlying country were running over the same ground.

An even more remarkable case is reported from a town of 6,000 people to provide which with milk 50 different carts traverse the same streets day by day.

In the city first referred to the milk consumers were paying eight to nine cents per quart. Yet the farmers got but four cents. Some of them at a distance get but two and a half to three cents.

Although the consumer is already paying a high price for milk, yet in many places farmers are quitting the dairy business, because of low returns, and milk famines seem likely. It may yet prove necessary to jack up the consumer another cent or two.

An endless number of similar instances could be given, showing the inefficiency of present methods of getting food from the farm to town.

## STABILIZING INDUSTRIES.

In a city where the factories have been running half time since the war started, a merchant recently made this proposition to the manager of the largest industry.

The merchant first asked the manufacturer if he felt confident that business would revive. The manufacturer said yes, and further that in ordinarily good times they could not fill their orders. But they could not make up goods ahead without borrowing money, which they did not feel able to do.

The merchant then suggested that the employees should work three days per week as they had been doing, for cash. Then that they should work the rest of the week, and receive a credit, to be paid when the goods thus made were sold. Those who preferred to loaf the three days should have that privilege.

The manufacturer said he believed his men would be glad to work for those conditions. But he did not believe it could be done, as it would conflict with a law requiring payment of wages in cash at regular intervals. At last accounts an effort was being made to get a change in the law.

Business seems to be either a feast or a famine, a prince or a pauper. In rush times orders can't be filled. In dull times, whether through failure of confidence, legal obstacles as suggested above, or fickle changes in styles, it becomes impossible to make in advance things that will surely be wanted.

Wanted, a stabilizer for our industries!

Would it not be well for manufacturers to consider the plan suggested above, or some other, to enable their plants to run with greater regularity? In a factory that runs with absolute steadiness the workmen are not so apt demand very high wages, and goods can be produced for less money.

## HIGH HYPOCRISY.

Scratch one of the rhinoceros-hided congressmen who are roaring against the ship-purchase bill as a subsidy and you'll find a life-long promoter of subsidies of every sort.

The ship-purchase measure may be a subsidy, if there's such a thing as a nation subsidizing itself. But it is not the usual subsidy of private monopoly. It is an infant offspring of the nation which it is proposed to foster with national infants' food.

It has another remarkable feature in that its parents propose to sell it or leave it on some private doorstep as soon as it outgrows infancy. Its fate is to be a decided exception in the history of fostered infant industries. But it is not this proposed diabolical treatment to which the erstwhile habitual promoters of subsidies object. They object to the very birth of the infant, on the ground that the accouchement will be bad for the constitutional health of the parents, but they'll be on deck with eager outstretched hands, if the child amounts to anything. Once Uncle Sam's tens of millions are invested in developing the child, he'll have no trouble finding "interests," at any time, who will help him knock it in the head, or get it off his hands.

The statesmen at Washington most vociferous against this awful subsidy are the very ones with long records as promoters of subsidy, privilege and

"pork," and the president should be excused if he doubts their patriotism in the present case.

## DIME DISHONESTY.

In a small eastern town, the other day, a grocer with a disagreeable curiosity regarding human nature, set a trap for his brethren and sisters. Twenty-five were tempted with dimes slipped into their change and then closely watched to see what they would do with it.

Seven men and one woman pocketed the change uncounted and never knew of the bait.

Four men and two women noticed the extra coin and returned it. Eleven succumbed to greed and unconscious of the watch upon them pocketed the illicit gain.

Then the grocer whispered the result to a friend or two in absolute confidence, and soon everybody in the town knew all about it.

Even happier than those who demonstrated their rectitude are the eight whose indifference to lure made them winners without blame.

Unhappy indeed are the detected pilferers, but probably sorer still are the remaining 2,013 inhabitants who missed the chance to make either a dime or a record.

The cunning grocer prying into the honesty of his neighbors must be given credit at least for willingness to risk real money in the test.

Most people form their opinions of their neighbors with less risk and less watchfulness.

London reports that "the Germans are showing signs of discomfort" in the trenches along the battle line. And there is nothing to indicate that the allies are enjoying the situation to any extent.

As it proves absolutely impossible to borrow \$15.45 on the things you had in last month's grocer's bill as a security, it seems certain that the money trust has captured the federal reserve system.

With a lead pencil and pad of paper and a blazing fire about now on your city hearthstone, you can make the Back to the Farm movement quite profitable.

The girls who desire invitations to dance should carefully avoid making any intelligent remark, as they might scare off the only available male partners.

As the war bulletins only claimed to have exterminated 275,435 of the enemy the previous day, it was considered a quiet time along the trenches.

Bowling is a very popular sport this winter. If you aim the ball somewhere you don't want it to go, you may knock some pins over.

The public is anxiously and cautiously waiting to buy stocks until they get as high as they can possibly go.

## TWENTY YEARS AGO

Reminders From the Columns of The Daily Times.

The Knights of Tara gave their annual ball at Turner hall. One of the dances was dedicated to Taney's white vest.

Dr. Lent of Lakeville was in the city last night.

The Social Twelve were entertained by Miss C. D. Mitchell.

Clem Studebaker was elected first vice president of the chautauqua assembly.

The steamer Chicora was wrecked Monday off Grand Haven.

AN ARABIAN FABLE.

An Arab went to his neighbor and said: "Lend me your rope."

"I can't," said the neighbor.

"Why can't you?"

"Because I want to use the rope myself."

"For what purpose?" the other persisted.

"I want to tie up five cubic feet of water with it."

"How on earth," sneered the would-be borrower, "can you tie up water with a rope?"

"My friend," said the neighbor, "Allah is great and he permits us to do strange things with a rope when we don't want to lend it."—New York World.

THEN THERE WAS TROUBLE.

A man went into a store one day to buy a Christmas present. It was early, and the storekeeper and his little boy were alone in the house. The proprietor of the store had to go upstairs to get his cash box in order to procure some change, but before doing so he went into the little room next to the shop and whispered to the boy:

"Watch the gentleman that he don't steal anything," and, bringing him out seated him on the counter.

As soon as the proprietor returned the child sang out: "Pa, he didn't steal anything; I watched him."—New York World.

## SQUEEZED.

"Help me on with this overcoat, my peach," said Herbert to Adele.

"No, Herbert, I'm not your peach, but your lemon. And if you want lemon aid you know what you must do first."

Herbert promptly squeezed the lemon.—New York World.

## TWO DOCTORS.

Two Manhattan physicians were enjoying the breeze from the front seat on the bus when part of their conversation was overheard:

"I performed an operation for appendicitis on the wife of a millionaire yesterday," said the stouter of the pair.

"Yes," said the other. "What was she suffering from?"

## RELIABLE ACTRESS.

He—And here comes that Mrs. Borawell, the society leader who has gone on the stage.

She—Oh, I do want to see her act, dreadfully.

He—She always does.—New York World.

AND SHE'S CALLED IMPATIENT.

Young housewife: "Hello, central! I've just put some eggs on to boil and I find that my clock has stopped. Would you mind ringing me up in three minutes?"—Judge.

# THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

Though many new affinities have been discovered none compares with that which exists between ham and eggs.

## DON'T WORRY.

(By Request.)

There may come a time when doctors will diagnose your case by simply taking out your works.

Before your very face, And when they have examined them They will your wheels reset.

But don't begin to wiggle now. For it isn't that way yet.

THE vote on capital punishment in the upper house of the legislature may be accepted as a fair indication of the division of public sentiment on the subject. We take it, as the gentleman addressing the court is wont to say, that one reputable citizen is no more bloodthirsty than another but that the division occurs on the expediency of taking human life.

ONE maintains that human life may and should be legally taken under certain circumstances—in the instance where a person has committed a capital offense. The other holds that human life is sacred and cannot legally be taken, except in defense of one's person or property.

AFTER a person has committed a capital act and has been taken into custody and placed in confinement the so-called legal killing of the culprit would be nothing short of murder.

WHAT the antis have never been able to discover is, where is the good of killing the offender?

He Was Open to Conviction.

Walter's grandmother taught him to repeat "Now I lay me," etc., and he was so taken with the novelty of learning something that he could hardly go to sleep. But the next night when his grandmother tried to get him to repeat the little prayer the novelty was gone, and he wanted to beg off: "Grandmother, don't you think the Lord will let me live if I don't say my prayers tonight? You know I said them 'bout forty times last night."

He was the youngest of a large family of boys, and as he was given to odd reflections upon it as he sat watching with crude views of things offered to provoke his comment. Future punishment of the lurid type was presented to his mind, and he was reflecting upon it as he sat watching his uncle add fuel to a fierce fire under a big kettle on the farm where his childhood was spent. He wished to know if that was the kind of hot reception destined for the unrepentant wicked. His uncle intimated that such was his rooted conviction—didn't he also entertain that opinion? "No, Uncle 'Mainie," he replied, "I can't hardly believe it; but," he added after a pause, "perhaps I will when I am as old as you are!"

# Sleds and Skates

at

# Sibley's Hardware

## THE MOST UP-TO-DATE SANITARY MARKET IN THE STATE.

Good Meats at reasonable prices. Home cooked Lard and Sausages a Specialty.

New Center Packing House Market  
110-112 W. DIVISION STREET  
½ Square West of Michigan St.

# Muessel—Silver Edge

THE QUALITY BEER. HOME PHONE 5055. BELL 53.  
The Muessel Brewing Company

AN EXPERT.  
"What kind of work could you possibly do around an office?"  
"I'm a kind of all-round handy man, mister. I kin hold a door open, light a match for ye, look an' see if it's rainin', call a taxi, drop letters down the chute, an' tell folks yer out when ye ain't."—Life.

## A Remedy For All Pain

"The efficiency of any drug" says Dr. C. F. Robbins, "is known to us by the results we obtain from its use. If we are able to control pain and disease by means of any preparation, we certainly are warranted in its use. One of the principal symptoms of all diseases is pain, and this is what the patient most often applies to us for. I.e. something to relieve his pain. If we can arrest this promptly, the patient is most liable to trust us for the other remedies which will effect a permanent cure. One remedy which I have used largely in my practice is Anti-kamnia Tablets. Many and varied are their uses. I have put them to the test on many occasions, and have never been disappointed. I found them especially valuable for headaches of malarial origin, where quinine was being taken. They appear to prevent the bad after-effects of quinine. Anti-kamnia Tablets are also excellent for the headaches from improper digestion; also for headaches of a neuragic origin, and especially for women subject to pains at certain times. Two Anti-kamnia Tablets give prompt relief and in a short time the patient is able to go about as usual." These tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also useful for headaches, neuralgia and all pains.

Montgomery's  
321 South Michigan St.

## Short Talks on Advertising

No. 22.

BY R. S. NEWMAN.

If it takes ten ears of corn a day to keep a hog alive, fifteen ears will make him gain flesh. It is the extra five ears that brings profit. The first five ears amount to nothing, neither does the second. It is about the same way in advertising. You have to do a certain amount to overcome the passive resistance of the public.

You have to do a certain amount of advertising to make them know that you are in business at all. You have to advertise a certain amount to keep your store alive; what you advertise above that amount brings profit.

Some advertisers fail because they do not use enough space, barely enough or sometimes not quite enough to make the advertising self-sustaining. A little bit more would make it profitable.

It is better to advertise a little bit too much than not quite enough. A small advertisement is better than none, but it is not so likely to bring profitable returns as big ones. Sometimes it is expedient to use a small space. At such times particular care should be taken in the preparation.

If a small advertisement is to do any good at all it must be of a better quality in proportion than a big advertisement. Small advertisements can be made to pay, but they must be entirely different from the general run of small advertisements.

One good advertisement is better than three or four poor ones. You might give a nail a thousand light taps and not get it into the wood one-sixteenth of an inch. Two or three good strong blows with the hammer would drive it clear home.

Use small advertisements when you have to; use big advertisements every time you can. If you will consider the money spent in advertising as an investment you will not very often think that the space can be reduced.

# YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

and family to have the best you can get for the money. There is not one home, large or small, in the city of South Bend that cannot afford electric lights, at the prices and terms we are now offering.

Think of a six room house, wired ready for light, for only \$15.00.

We have fixtures suitable for the most humble cottage or the most modern mansion.

You have one year in which to pay.

We also have a very desirable flat rate for small homes.

These prices apply only to already built houses.

Call on either phone, and our representative will call day or evening.

# INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC CO.

220-222 W. COLFAX AV.

Bell Phone 462. Home Phone 5462

## EYES EXAMINED

and Headache Relieved without the use of Drugs by

## "EVER-LOCT"

Myopia, Hyperopia, Presbyopia, Astigmatism, Strabismus, etc. Reduced Breakage. Nearest in Appearance.

## H. LEMONTREE

South Bend's Leading Optician and Manufacturer of Spectacles. 222½ S. Michigan Street. Home Phone 6504. Bell Phone 347. Sundays from 9 to 10:30 a. m. by Appointment.

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Eyes examined Free. Glasses fitted at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Broken Lenses Duplicated.

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Optometrists and Mfg. Opticians.  
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## The Feistkorn Furniture Co.

Successors to A. M. Jones  
The Furniture Store Around on Main Street.

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All Kinds of Feed Delivered Anywhere.  
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## MCGILL'S FURNITURE

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Opposite Auditorium.

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"The Cut Rate Drug Store"